Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

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CAPITAL WOMEN MAY HAVE VOTE

Senate Passes Suffrage Amendment to District of Columbia Prohibition Referendum

The United States Senate, on Dec. 19, voted 54 to 15 in favor of equal suffrage in the District of Columbia on any prohibition referendum.

The question came up in the committee of the whole in connection with Senator Sheppard's bill to make the capital "dry." Senator Underwood had moved an amendment providing a referendum of the question to District residents. Senator Williams, of Mississippi, then moved an amendment similar to one previously made by Majority Leader Kern, which would permit all persons "regardless of sex," to participate, and approved also amendments confining suffrage to the literate and those who are not delinquent in tax payments, and extending it to residents of other States domiciled in the district. Senator Williams's amendment carried 54 to 15. The full amendment then went to a vote and lost on a tie, 38 to 38. The referendum, accordingly, may not take place. Senator Underwood gave notice, however, that he would ask for a separate vote on it when the bill, with amendments, came up for final action.

ALUMNAE CANVASS STANDS 108 TO 13

University of Rochester Women Graduates Give Big Majority in Poll for Suffrage

After a canvass taken by mail, the women alumnae of the University of Rochester, New York, have voted to go on record as favoring equal suffrage. Of 300 cards sent out, 108 favorable replies were received, and only 13 against, according to a statement by Miss Ethel Rogers. Anti-suffrage sentiment has been considered strong in Rochester, but apparently does not extend to college women.

EVEN ANTIS SAW NEED AND VOTED

Two Hundred and Twenty-five Women Eligible — 217 Voted —214 on Right Side, Too

In Canton, New York, a town of 2,700 inhabitants, the water supply was contaminated some years ago by a commercial plant which dumped all its refuse into the river from which the people took their village water. It was a pulp mill.

After the men and women realized that the water was being made unfit for use, action was begun to restrain this company, but the politicians feared it would work harm to some of them and took steps to stop this effort, finally succeeding. For ten years the town has had the vilest water to be found in any civilized community,

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Is Christmas For Boys Only?

The bill giving a greater measure of self-government to the men of Porto Rico is now pending in the United States Senate. Its passage was strongly urged by President Wilson in his recent message and it is expected to pass easily by a large majority. Meanwhile the Federal amendment, which for forty years American women have sought to give them an equal voice in government, is still dangling. What would one think of Santa Claus if he gave Christmas presents only to boys?

URGE CHRISTMAS GIFTS TO CAUSE

"Your Present Then Will Be a Gift to All the World and Me."

Self-denial Christmas cards have been issued by the suffragists in New York. There are "don't give" and "won't take" cards, illustrated from designs made by Alice Morgan Wright, the sculptor, with rhymes by Alice Duer Miller. The decorations are in suffrage colors, blue and orange. One has yellow bells against a dark blue sky, and the other a blue Christmas tree against a yellow background. This latter says:

Hanging upon the Suffrage tree
You see a Christmas gift from me.
You must not think that I forgot
A thought of you, for I did not.
I gave it as my conscience bid—
To Suffrage—aren't you glad I did?

This is a double card and on the second sheet is a printed form saying that the signer has deposited a certain sum with the New York State Woman Suffrage Party in the name of the friend. The other card asks the friend to turn her gift to the sender of the card into money for suffrage. There is a similar certificate and the card reads:

If, kind and generous, you intend
To make a gift to me, your friend,
Give it instead, I do implore,
To Suffrage—give it all and more.
Your Christmas present then will be
A gift to all the world—and me.

These also come in the form of postal cards with Christmas bells in green and red.

MEXICANS HEAR SUFFRAGE PLAN

Senorita Galindo Submits Plan for Woman Suffrage at Constitutional Convention

Mexico may precede the United States in giving women an honorable status. A plan for woman suffrage was presented at the Mexican constitutional convention at Queretaro, Dec. 12, by Miss Hermila Galindo. The plan will probably have the support of General Carranza, who is said to desire universal suffrage.

Another delegate has proposed that suffrage be granted only to self-supporting and unmarried women.

DANISH WOMEN ACTIVE AT POLLS

Newly Enfranchised Citizens Have First Chance to Vote on West Indies Question

An oversea dispatch from Copenhagen reports that in the referendum to decide whether Denmark would sell the West Indies possession to the United States, many women were for the first time present at all the voting precincts and seemed to take a great interest in the balloting. It was, in fact, the first time the women have been permitted to vote in Denmark on any national question.

The majority seemed to favor the sale.

ENDORSEMENT IN CHURCH COUNCIL

Committee Urges Churches of Christ to Lend Aid to Women's Struggle for Freedom

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, at its convention on Dec. 11 in St. Louis, heard a stray endorsement of equal rights for women in the report of the Social Service Committee to the whole body.

The report submitted to the council said:

"No movement of modern times is more vital to the welfare of society than the struggle of women the world over for freedom and equality of opportunity and status with men. It hopes the home may not be endangered by these changes, but rather strengthened since it will finally rest on a firmer basis of justice and fair dealing. In the present crisis of the relations of the sex, due in part to the culmination of the movement for the freedom of women coincident with the economic changes of the war, we urge that the churches lend their aid to the women."

The committee reported a social creed, which will be for the churches what a platform is to a party.

One of the "planks" reads: "The churches must stand for such regulation of the conditions of toil for women as shall safeguard the physical and mental health of the community."

Another "For the protection of the family, by the simple standard of purity, reasonable divorce laws and proper housing conditions."

REPORT WON IN HOUSE JUDICIARY

Committee Votes 11 to 8 to Bring Federal Amendment Before Congress

The Federal suffrage amendment was reported to the House of Representatives Dec. 14 by the Judiciary Committee. The report came after a long campaign on the part of suffragists to secure action by the committee and was made by a vote of 11 to 8 without recommendation. In order to secure a vote in the present session of Congress, a campaign has now been launched for a special rule to bring the amendment before the House for action, probably some time in January.

The victory in the committee was something of a surprise, since it had been thought that the appointment of Representative Walsh, an anti-suffragist, to the committee would give a majority of one against the report. The fear of smothering the amendment longer in committee, however, is said to have been responsible for the vote.

An attempt was again made to link the suffrage resolution with one for national prohibition, a procedure which resulted in a failure to report either resolution last session. When this suggestion was defeated, the committee voted on the separate resolutions. One element of the committee, headed by Representative Igoe, of Missouri, sought vainly to prevent action.

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TEACHERS' PAY IS BELOW JANITORS'

Recent Detroit Survey Reveals Educators Trying to Live on Pittances Others Would Scorn

The survey of the conditions among the women teachers of the Detroit schools shows that many of the teachers are obliged by grim necessity to take outside work, often at menial employment, to eke out their scant pay, while others are obliged to double up under tenement conditions.

"Even the $600 a year which is the allotment of many of them is a ridiculously small salary for a woman on whose education have been spent several thousand dollars and whose intelligence is necessarily above the average," says the Detroit Journal in this connection.

"We trust our laundry or our ten-cent counter, or our petty accounts, or our illiterate stenography to a reasonably paid worker, but we trust our children to the women whom we pay less than a living wage.

"The city pays its educators less than a janitor, less than a peanut stand tender, less than a varnish spreader, less than a sewer digger, less than a washwoman, less than a corn husker, less than a horse.

"Well, some people have queer notions about such things."

Congresswoman-Elect Takes Indian Mother as Model

Sacajawea Helped in Pioneer Work, Led in Adventures and in Councils, Typified Suffragists of Today—Care for Little Papoose Like that of Votes-for-Women Advocates for Children of the World

"The history of the woman movement in the West (and the prediction of what must be the development of the woman movement throughout the world) is beautifully typified by the life of the first pioneer woman in Montana, that Indian woman whom the Indians called Sacajawea, meaning, in the dialect of the Shoshones, 'The Bird Woman,'" writes Miss Jeannette Rankin in the first of a series of articles for the Chicago Herald.

"It was she who as a child," says Miss Rankin, "was captured by the Mandan Indians when they made their fierce raid upon the peace-loving Shoshones of the Montana prairies, and who later became the guide of Lewis and Clark when they pushed their way westward from St. Louis to the Pacific. . . .

"Like little Sacajawea, who was sold as a wife to Charbonneau, the French fur trader, the women of our own race, deprived of the right to control their own destinies, made economic marriages. But again, like the Bird Woman, our own women never lost the vision of their former freedom. . . .

"With her wee papoose strapped to her back she was an earnest little figure—the only woman in that great expedition westward. The men were opening up a new country; they were pioneering. And Sacajawea had asked them to let her take part in the building of the new country, just as the women of today are asking the men to allow them to participate in the development of the nation. . . .

"At Three Forks, where the rivers now known as the Jefferson, the Gallatin and the Madison branch out, the first important decision of the journey was made as to which of the three rivers they should follow. Here Sacajawea was taken into the council of the men, and thus she entered their intellectual life, and came to know the intellectual problems of the people about her.

"In the same way are women today coming to know the problems of the men and women about them, through their intellectual activities, their colleges, their clubs, their public service.

"Sacajawea was now allowed to ride ahead of the expedition, to introduce the men to the people and conditions with which she was already familiar. So today are women riding ahead and introducing the men to conditions with which the women have long been familiar, but which have been disregarded in the one-sided development of our civilization. . . .

"It was at Two Forks that she found her sister had died and had left a little child. Hitherto she had carried her own child with her. Now she took the other child also, and thus assumed responsibility for childhood in a larger sense than that typified by the care of her own little one.

"The women of America are meeting and knowing each other through their intellectual life, through our colleges, our club work and our awakening to public problems. We are striving to get to the place where, like Sacajawea, we shall be able to assume responsibility not only for our own children, but for the children of the world; to adjust matters between the weak and strong factions of society, and to look after the humanitarian affairs of the nation."

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WOMEN AROUSED BY DOUBLE CRIME

Two Men Involved in 13-Year-Old Girl's Death Likely to Go Scot Free

The women of Rhode Island are incensed by the failure of the authorities to arrest two men said to have been responsible for bringing about the criminal operation which caused the death of 13-year-old Dorothy Hughes. In spite of the fact that on her deathbed, Nov. 7, the young girl named the man and the doctor responsible for her death; in spite of the fact that this is the first case since the passing of the law last year making the dying statement of a woman admissible in prosecuting her murderer; and in spite of the fact that Dorothy Hughes was three years under the age of consent limit, the authorities have failed to take action.

Understanding that there was great likelihood of the two men involved getting off scot free, Mrs. Jerome M. Fittz brought the matter to the attention of the Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association, and the following resolutions were adopted and sent to the attorney-general, the coroner and chairman of the Police Commissioners:

Resolved, That the Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association, in the name of the womanhood of Rhode Island, demand to know from the police commissioners why some one has not been arrested for criminal relations with Dorothy Hughes, a girl of thirteen years af age, when the law specifically declares the age of consent to be sixteen:

That in view of the fact that the evidence thus far adduced leads us to believe a doctor likewise guilty of the offense charged, we do urge Attorney General Herbert A. Rice and Coroner A. E. Monroe to prosecute conscientiously and vigorously those involved, so that the guilty men shall suffer the full penalty of the law.

KANSAN PREDICTS QUICK SUBMISSION

Democratic Chairman, After Seeing McCormick, Thinks Amendment Will Pass Congress

Hubert Lardner, chairman of the Kansas Democratic organization, returned to Fort Scott on Dec. 13 from a two weeks' trip to New York City and Washington. He conferred with Mr. Vance McCormick and was presented by him to President Wilson.

Mr. Lardner says in the Topeka Capital that "it is his opinion that the woman suffrage amendment will be submitted to the States for ratification at this session of Congress. Both parties will declare for it in their 1920 platforms."

PUPIL DECLARES ANTIS TYRANTS

French Lad Holds Opponents Are Untruthful if They Say They Believe in Democracy

The teacher of a thirteen-year-old French boy in Washington sends the following declaration of his belief in woman's rights.

The composition was entitled "Woman Suffrage Is a Good Thing; Anti-Suffrage Is Tyranny."

"What is the Constitution?" he asks. "Is it an act of the people, made by the people to govern the people? No. It should be, but it is not. Now the Constitution is an act of the people made by men to govern the people (and women). Are not women people? Yes, but yet they cannot vote. Why? Because they are women. That is not a reason. If it takes both sexes to create life, it takes both to govern life.

"Do you believe in tyranny? You will say 'No.' You lie. If you are against woman suffrage, you lie. You are a tyrant.

"Take, for instance, a widow who owns property. Is she not taxed because she is a woman? Certainly, she is taxed just as much as her husband was. She is taxed, but has no voice in the law; she has no right to say what kind of school ought to be built for her own child to attend. She is taxed, but not represented.

"Taxation without representation is tyranny.

"Therefore, if you are against woman suffrage, you are a tyrant."

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Woman's Journal Corporation will be held at the headquarters of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association, 167 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass., on Monday, January 8, 1917, at 10.30 A. M. The stockholders are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the Directors,
Alice Stone Blackwell, Pres.
Catherine Wilde, Clerk.

MONTANA LAW IS ENFORCED NOW

First Conviction for Violation of Nine-Hour Rule Comes After Women Vote

Despite numerous complaints that the Montana nine-hour law for women, which was passed four years ago, has been repeatedly violated, the first conviction has just been secured in Butte. Is there any connection between this and the fact that women recently voted in Montana for the first time?

FOUND CHILDREN NO BAR AT POLLS

Woman Casting First Vote in Colorado Says She Need Not Have Hesitated

"I voted for President for the first time," writes a Colorado woman to her unenfranchised Ohio mother, Mrs. Mary H. Miller of New Paris. "Four years ago we were so far from Woodland we could not get in, so I had no chance to vote. I think as many women as men voted here. When I went to the polls as many women as men, if not more, were there. Two women were on the election board, and two women, wives of stock growers, were in the store electioneering against the proposed herd law. Frank was gone, so I had to take the 'kiddies' along. I felt some hesitation about that, but there were other women there with their youngsters. One man and his wife with their two babies came in while I was there."

Nothing very dangerous about that, was there?

PARTY NEEDS THE VOTE OF WOMEN

Bryan Says He Had Never Expected to See Suffrage a National Issue

William Jennings Bryan, in his address at the luncheon recently given in his honor at Raleigh, N. C., remarked upon the phenomenal growth of the suffrage movement. Woman suffrage and prohibition were reforms that he had never expected to see reach an acute national issue during his lifetime, he declared, but never has he seen a reform spread so rapidly—and this without a declaration by a national Congress—as had woman suffrage.

The party needs the votes of women, he stated, more than the women need the vote.

EVEN ANTIS SAW NEED AND VOTED

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and at last the citizens were aroused to the danger of the town actually dropping off the map, and induced to take some action.

The propositions previous to the one that eventually carried were submitted to the people but were in the nature of makeshifts. The last one went through, a proposition to bond the town for $180,000, and of 225 women eligible to vote on the measure, 217 actually registered their vote, only three being known to have voted against it. The work was organized and done by both men and women.

Antis and suffragists were early at the polls and the antis were as eager to cast their ballot as the most ardent believer in suffrage, and that in spite of the fact that Canton is one of two towns in the county that have an anti organization. The men who have been very bitter opponents of the cause rejoiced that the women helped to swell the majority to 411 as to 99 against. They admitted that while the men might have managed merely to carry it, the big vote was a tremendous satisfaction and the moral effect splendid because those against could not complain that a bare majority had voted something on the town for the rest to have to carry.

Said the editor of one of Canton's weekly papers: "Watching Canton's Main street Thursday one was almost persuaded that equal suffrage would be a good thing. The way the women voted was an education. Once convinced they were right they did not hesitate. The way the women of limited means voted was an education in itself. To many of them every cent counts, and yet almost to a woman they did not hesitate but were willing to bind themselves to make personal sacrifices, many of them for the rest of their lifetime, in order that they and their friends and the village might have good water. It was a wholesome object lesson."

NEWS COLUMNS REFUTE EDITORIAL

Maine Suffragist Finds 54 Inches Telling of Women's Laudable Activities Outside Home

The Bangor Daily Commercial of Bangor, Me., recently published an editorial based on the opinions of Elihu Root and Cardinal Gibbons to the effect that "woman's place was in the home."

"Strangely enough," wrote Mrs. Ralph K. Jones to the editor, "the very issue of your paper which contained the editorial I refer to, had 23 news items, amounting to 54 inches of reading matter, relating to women in activities outside the home — and among those women I found the names of our hospital superintendent, our district nurse, a superintendent of public schools, a photooropher, a newspaper woman, an actress and a church worker.

"The worth while woman of today cannot be content to enjoy the protection and ease of her own home when the sweat-shop is the home of hundreds of thousands of other less fortunate women."

REPORT WON IN HOUSE JUDICIARY

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"The reporting of the amendment paves the way for the most important suffrage victory for years," declared Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, first vice-president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and chairman of the Washington committee.

"The importance of the report, of course," she continued, "lies in the fact that it virtually insures a vote in the House of Representatives, and that vote is going to be a big surprise. I do not mean to predict at this time that we will muster the two-thirds necessary for the submission of the amendment to the States, but we are going to show strength which will surprise our opponents.

"Of course, there will be a roll call when the question comes up, and it will be a matter of distinct interest to friends of suffrage in the various districts to see how their representatives stand on this important question."

"We are glad that the Federal woman suffrage amendment has finally been reported to the House," said Miss Lucy Burns, vice-president of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, "but what suffragists are asking for is not a mere report and a vote in the House, but the passage of the amendment through Congress. The women of the nation will watch its progress with greatest interest."

The Federal suffrage amendment has been previously reported from the Judiciary Committee to the House of Representatives six times since its inception, as follows: 1883, favorable majority; 1884, adverse majority, favorable minority; 1886, favorable minority; 1890, favorable majority; 1894, adverse majority; 1914, without recommendation.

"In this country the civil war gave the first great impetus to the employment of women in the public schools. The history and the status of American teachers may give some indication of what the war is doing for the woman movement in Europe," says the Chicago Herald, in an editorial on "War and Woman's Work."

Noted Suffragists Pay Homage to Pioneer in New Headquarters

Mrs. Catt, Mrs. Ella Flagg Young and Dr. Anna H. Shaw Deliver Addresses at the Dedicatory Exercises of the Susan B. Anthony Room—Memorial Tablet is Unveiled

The dedication services of the Susan B. Anthony memorial room in the Washington headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association on Dec. 17 were attended by over 500 suffragists, representing all parts of the country.

Many articles which belonged to Miss Anthony and which are now in the possession of the National Association were on exhibition in the room, including the famous red shawl, by which her admirers could always point her out at conventions, and which became so well known to senators and representatives during her first lobby for woman's rights.

The dedication service opened with an address by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. Following this, Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, former superintendent of schools in Chicago, read the original "Declaration of Sentiments," modelled on the Declaration of Independence and adopted by the first suffrage convention, held at Seneca Falls, New York, in 1848. After Mrs. Young's address, the table on which the "Declaration of Sentiments" was written was formally presented to the National Suffrage Association.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, who had with her Miss Lucy Anthony, niece of the pioneer worker, delivered the memorial address. She urged her audience to concentrate their efforts on bringing to a successful culmination Miss Anthony's lifelong desire by 1922, the date prophesied by Mrs. Catt.

"It depends entirely on us whether we jog along for sixty more years or whether we get the ballot for all the women of the land by 1922," she declared.

A fuller account of Dr. Shaw's address will be found in another column.

Miss Anthony's nephew, Representative Dan Anthony of Kansas, expressed regret that his aunt did not live to see the recent election in Kansas. He told of her patient determination and her lack of bitterness after defeats, and then said how pleased she would have been to have walked with him to the polling place last month and seen the women election officials supervising the casting of ballots by both men and women.

Mrs. Catt presided over the services and told of her first campaign with Miss Anthony, out in South Dakota, and of the deep impression made upon her by the fact that the woman suffrage amendment was lost there through the vote of immigrants, many of whom were openly paid for their votes. Had it not been for them and their being herded to the polls by political scallawags, she declared, women would have been given the ballot in South Dakota long ago.

The ceremony closed with the unveiling of a memorial tablet to Miss Anthony, and the room was then thrown open for inspection.

Among those present, representing the National and State Associations, were: Mrs. Catt, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Stanley McCormick, Miss Esther G. Ogden and Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers of New York; Mrs. Frank J. Shuler of Buffalo, Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Smith of Louisville, Miss Heloise Mayer of Lenox, Mass.; Mrs. Pattie Ruffner Jacobs of Birmingham, Alabama; Miss Sara Bennett of Pittsburgh, Mrs. Harry Lane, wife of the Oregon senator; Mrs. Robert S. Huse of Elizabeth, N. J.; Mrs. Orton H. Clark of Kalamazoo, Mich.; Miss Laura Clay of Lexington, Ky.; Mrs. Kate Trenholm Abrahams of South Carolina and Mrs. Maud Wood Park of Boston.

DR. SHAW SPEAKS AT DEDICATION

Says Miss Anthony Always Wanted a Washington Headquarters — Reviews Chances

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, in delivering the Memorial address at the dedication of the Susan B. Anthony room of the new headquarters of the National Association in Washington last Sunday, pointed out that the opening of the big Washington house was carrying out one of the things which Miss Anthony had always wanted, and for that reason it was particularly fitting that a room should be dedicated to her memory.

For the first time in history, the speaker said, Congress and the East appreciate that there is a West, and that the people of twelve States want the ballot granted to women in the remaining thirty-six.. The sentiment of the people of the thirty-six cannot be ascertained, she explained, much to the delight of the audience, since they permit only a portion of their citizens to vote. Thus the demand for the Federal amendment has at last achieved a position where it cannot be ignored by Congress.

Dr. Shaw laid special emphasis on the co-ordination of the fight, on the one hand, for suffrage in the several States and, on the other, for the Federal amendment. She declared that one fight could not be made without aiding the other, and pointed out that even when Congress submits the amendment to the States it will be necessary to begin the State by State campaign, in order to get the amendment ratified.

"No other nation in the history of the world has ever placed its women on the same plane of political subjection as has this government of ours. We are the only body of women under the sun who are controlled by every kind and condition and race and color of men that the sun shines on.

"That it should continue in this year of our Lord, 1916, after the struggle from the days of 1848 is inexcusable, for there is now no excuse for people being ignorant of these conditions. Today there can be no excuse except on the part of certain groups of women who are the result of enslaved mental development.

"We are here today to dedicate this particular room and this particular house to the service to which Miss Anthony more than any other person devoted herself, and seemingly alone. Year after year Miss Anthony used to come down here and stay the whole winter through, fighting a lonely and yet magnificent fight.

"In carrying on her work we must remember in the future—more, perhaps, than we have been able to remember in the past—that each step must be carefully considered. Organized brains are what we need today, not organized emotions. Every act of our organization must be planned with a regard to the effect it will have upon the movement itself.

"This year we have been able to bring such a pressure on Congress as never before, because Congress, like the East, was never aware of the existence of the West until this year. But there is a West, and in the West the women are a mighty power; and the one thing we women ought to be proud of is the independence of the vote of the women of the West.

"Now that the political parties have recognized that our cause is a political cause—it has always been one, but they never knew it before—and now that there are planks in every platform, and every one of us has realized that we are at last in politics, we believe that it will not be long until we will be in the Constitution of the United States."

WAR ORDERS ADD TO CHILD LABOR

Chairman Cushing States That Massachusetts Alone Has Sent Thousands of Minors to Work

That the war has caused a great increase in child labor, not only in Europe, but in Massachusetts, formed part of the report of Grafton D. Cushing, chairman of the Massachusetts Child Labor Committee, at a luncheon meeting of the committee last week at the Boston Woman's City Club.

"On account of the war orders and the growth of manufactures in the State during the last two years," the report read, "there has been a great increase in the number of children between 14 and 16 years of age who are employed in the manufacturing centres.

"Between 1914 and 1915 there was a 17 per cent. increase and over 25,000 new children were given certificates to work. This year, according to figures of December, the increase will be much larger. In Lawrence, for example, the number has doubled, and 2,080 children between 14 and 16 have been certified. In Lowell 1,945 children have already been given certificates, as against 391 last year. In Boston, up to November, 6,256 new children have received certificates, as against 3,686 for the entire year 1915."

"The Goddess will now beam upon the world twice as many hours as she has in the past," says The Outlook of the newly illumined Statue of Liberty. "Will the Nation which pays for her illumination redouble that other Light of Liberty, the Spiritual Light, by which the Nation has tried to steer and by which the Nation's birth was witnessed?" It will, if it adopts a federal suffrage amendment.

Make it a suffrage Christmas. Send the Journal to your friends.

CLUBS INCREASE AFTER YES VOTE

Florida Federation, Instead of Losing 37 Organizations, Has Gained Them

In the heat of the suffrage discussion at the Macon convention of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs, the statement was made by Mrs. S. C. Moore, of Macon, that she understood thirty-seven clubs had withdrawn from the Florida Federation after the indorsement of equal suffrage by the General Federation of Women's Clubs. The echoes of the suffrage discussion have not yet died away, and Mrs. Moore's statement has been handed about and questioned at every meeting of suffragists in the State since. Determined to get at the truth of the matter, Mrs. Morgan, of Savannah, addressed a letter of inquiry to the treasurer of the General Federation, and her reply is not only a complete refutation, but shows that thirty-seven clubs have joined the Florida Federation in the last two years, or since the suffrage indorsement. Copies of her letter are being distributed by suffragists over the State.

Mrs. W. S. Jennings, of Jacksonville, president of the Florida Federation, has written Mrs. Morgan very fully about the matter and declares that the most recent count gives forty-nine new clubs to the Florida Federation in two years, and shows only two resignations. One of these was that of a small club of eleven members, which lost its president by death, and the other of a club whose president and vice-president both moved out of the State, the circumstances in both cases leaving the clubs in rather disorganized condition.

The treasurer of the General Federation happens herself to be a Floridian, Mrs. William B. Young, of Jacksonville. She has written to Mrs. Morgan, in response to her letter of May 4, as follows:

"The records in the office of the treasurer of the General Federation of Women's Clubs show that the State of Florida paid dues as follows:

"1914 on 71 clubs.
"1915 on 96 clubs.
"1916 on 108 clubs.

"During the last two years, as you will see, thirty-seven clubs have joined the Florida Federation. There are two resignations for the period of two years, but the clubs numbered about twenty members, and both lost their presidents and disbanded.

"The suffrage vote in the State convention held in Deland, Fla., was 105 for, and 4 against, one not voting, with the total voting strength of the State 110, which is one of the best in the country, in proportion to population.

"The former treasurer of the General Federation, Mrs. William B. Williams, of Michigan, and the former chairman of membership, Mrs. Frank White of North Dakota, both reported to the board, at the meeting at Old Point Comfort, Va., that not one club had resigned from the General Federation on account of the suffrage resolution, passed at the Chicago biennial."

A Christmas card goes with every Christmas subscription.

POLLY'S PLACE

By Florence Riddick Boys

In olden times—"the good old times"—
When our fair land was new,
When from the rugged wilderness
Brave hearts did fortunes hew,
Then Polly worked by Peter,
And neither far could roam.
It took their every effort
To build and keep the home.
Then close beside the hearthstone
Would Polly always be.
'Twas "Polly, put the kettle on,
We'll all take tea."

But when we were well settled,
And richer we had grown,
And reaped the golden harvests
Of the crops in hardship sown;
When life was smooth and easy,
And virgin soils were strong;
When Art was young and tender,
And Time was slow and long,
Then, we treated woman gently.
We liked her best quite dollish.
Then, all we would let Polly do
Was seek a finer polish.

But now—our times are strenuous,
And living soaring high.
The harsh rule we apply to all,
The rule, "Root, hog, or die."
Now Polly must go forth and work,
Her burden she must bear.
She's an "economic unit,"
And in labor she must share.
Since Polly's forced in business,
And with the world must mix,
Is it not fair that we should put
Polly in politics?

WOMAN STOOD UP FOR HER RIGHTS

Mrs. Storey Stepped into Hole When Telephone Company Tried to Plant Pole

The Bureau of Highways granted an injunction to prevent placing an unsightly telephone pole in front of Mrs. Storey's Brooklyn home. When six men came and began digging a hole in front of her house, she went out and remonstrated with them. Unfortunately their vocabulary was limited to "huh" and their comprehension to even less. They had been told to dig. They dug.

But Mrs. Storey had ingenuity, a telephone, a husband and the police at her command. Having called upon them all, she went out and stepped into the hole and stood there. Nonplussed, the men went on to a new place and dug another hole. Just as they were about to set the telephone pole in place, Mr. Storey came up and stepped into the second hole. In time to save them both from turning into perfectly good bronze hitching posts, Sergeant Kenrig of the mounted police trotted to the scene and stopped the digging.

"The only way to get your rights is to stand up for them," said Mrs. Storey. When a woman has a conviction she acts upon it, and this is an incontrovertible reason for giving her the ballot.

"We never could understand," says the Los Angeles Times, commenting on the endorsement of woman suffrage by the Farmers' National Congress, "why the farmer's wife, who has to cook three meals a day, keep the house, milk the cows, care for the children, do many of the chores, make the butter, bake the bread, gather the eggs, make the soap and a score of other things, should not have the right to vote. Let the farmers' wives everywhere come into their own."

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL
AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY

LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

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DECEMBER 23, 1916

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A MERRY CHRISTMAS

This year the friends of equal suffrage will keep a Merry Christmas. They have every right to do so—not only because they are working for a great and good cause, but because during the past year it has made almost unexampled progress.

For the first time, both of the great political parties have put in their national platforms planks declaring unequivocally that women ought to vote. For the first time, a woman has been elected to Congress, and a woman whose high character makes it certain that she will do honor to her constituents and to her sex. For the first time, the women's vote has been a large and important factor in a great national election. Last, but not least, the white territory on the suffrage map of North America has been practically doubled during 1916—the biggest gain that the cause has ever made in any single year. We kept up our hearts and always had a Merry Christmas right along through the fourteen lean years from 1896 to 1910, during which we did not get a single new State. How much more cause we have to celebrate now, when in the last seven years we have gained eight new States,—Washington, California, Kansas, Oregon, Arizona, Illinois, Montana and Nevada, besides Alaska, Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia! Now let us turn in and work with all our might so that next Christmas may be brighter and happier still.

A. S. B.

NOW FOR THE AMENDMENT

Suffrage has won an important step in Congress. The Federal Amendment has been reported out by the House Judiciary Committee. It is to be hoped that this marks the end of the Bluebeard policy of smothering the measure in committee—a policy to which its opponents have clung so obstinately and so long. It was reported out non-committally, without a declaration by the committee either for or against its passage; but the majority of the committee, including even a few of the opponents, felt that they could no longer be responsible for the mean policy of refusing to let Congress vote upon the question.

Now is the time to press for the passage of the Amendment. Every person of intelligence knows that it is only a question of time when the measure will go through Congress, and every man of political acumen ought to see the importance to his party of taking a right stand upon it, as a matter not only of justice but of practical political wisdom.

The Democrats gave votes to poor men, and the poor men have tended ever since to support the Democratic party. The Republicans gave votes to black men, and the black men have tended ever since to support the Republican party, when they are allowed to vote. No person of sense doubts that the women are going to get the ballot; and, as there is a great deal of human nature in women, it is to be expected that they too will feel gratitude toward the party that enfranchises them. If they were wise, the political leaders of both parties would be tumbling over each other to give women the vote.

The arguments urged against the submission of the question to the State Legislatures are flimsy, and largely insincere. The very persons who object on the ground of State's rights are willing and sometimes eager to have Congress pass Federal Adendments on other subjects, of which they approve. Those who make a specialty of opposing equal rights for women raise a loud outcry against submitting a Federal Amendment on this question to the State Legislatures on the ground that it is possible the legislators might not correctly reflect the opinion of their constituents. But in any State a majority of the voters could insure the rejection of the Amendment by making their will known to their representatives. This objection would tell equally against any and every amendment to the Federal Constitution. So would the objection that possibly the three-fourths of the States ratifying the Amendment might not contain a majority of the whole population of the United States.

In pressing this objection the opponents constantly overstate their case. They add up the population of the States where suffrage has failed to pass, and represent those States as solidly opposed, which was far from being the case anywhere. In New York and Pennsylvania, nearly half of the voters were for suffrage; in Iowa, South Dakota and Nebraska, the change of a very few thousand votes would have carried it. Even in Massachusetts, more than a third of the voters cast their ballots for suffrage; and nobody knows how many men in all these States have come over to suffrage since. The last presidential election made sweeping conversions, even among men who did not like the outcome. They are now saying that it is an outrage for the women of the East to be debarred from a right possessed and exercised by the women of the West.

Let Congress submit the Amendment, and put the question up to the States. Justice and expediency alike call for such action. In this case they speak with one voice.

A. S. B.

SUFFRAGE AND CHARITY

In the United States, $3,000 is spent for liquor every minute of the day and night, on an average, all the year around—$180,000 every hour; $4,320,000 every 24 hours.

In the dearth of any solid argument against equal suffrage, the opponents of equal rights are just now assailing the suffragists for planning to raise a million dollar campaign fund. They say we ought to spend the money for charity instead. This criticism is often made by persons who do not give half as generously to charity as do many of the active suffragists. But, apart from the inconsistency of such a criticism from such a source, how much force is there in the criticism itself?

From the point of view of the suffragists, money spent for that cause is spent for prevention, while money given in charity is spent for cure. With the world in its present state, it is necessary to work for both cure and prevention, but it is folly to tell those who spend money for prevention that they ought to have spent it all for cure.

The suffragists believe that votes for women will mean less waste in a thousand ways—not only waste of women's time, now used up in long, tortuous, indirect ways of working for good objects, but also waste of money, and waste of the health, morals and lives of men, women and children.

In the recent South Dakota campaign, the suffragists spent $10,000, the prohibitionists $50,000. The opponents of equal rights maintain that it was the moral duty of the suffragists to have given that $10,000 for charity; but they make no such complaint of the much larger expenditure by the prohibitionists. It is now very generally recognized that prohibition saves a vast amount of money, to say nothing of misery and crime. Several of the Western States are believed to have been carried for prohibition by the women's vote. In Illinois, 96 cities and towns were carried for no-license by the women's vote, at the very first election, and the number has increased since. This is only one of the many economies that come with woman's ballot.

The million-dollar fund which the suffragists of the United States are trying to raise this year will be less than one quarter of the amount which is spent in the United States every day for liquor—and spent mainly by anti-suffragists.

A. S. B.

ANTI-SUFFRAGE MYTHOLOGY

There are no sound arguments against woman suffrage. In every campaign, the literature circulated against equal rights for women is a mass of half truths and whole falsehoods, mixed with glittering generalities and unwarranted deductions. These documents will be as amazing to readers a hundred years hence as the old arguments in defence of the divine right of kings are to the Americans of today.

One of the most pretentious of these efforts is a pink-covered pamphlet entitled "The Case Against Woman Suffrage: A Manual for Speakers, Debaters, Writers, Lecturers and Anyone who Wants the Facts and Figures." It has an introduction by the Hon. Everett P. Wheeler, and was published in New York City last year by "The Man-Suffrage Association Opposed to Political Suffrage for Women." The names of the most prominent among the male opponents of equal rights in New York figure as the executive committee of this organization; yet the pamphlet contains misstatements so gross that anyone with even a superficial knowledge of the subject ought to be ashamed of them.

For instance, it gives a list of men opposed to woman suffrage, and names among them "Thomas Wentworth Higginson, late author, writer and influential citizen of Massachusetts." Colonel Higginson was for more than half a century a prominent supporter of equal suffrage. He was among the 89 distinguished men and women who signed the call for the First National Woman's Rights Convention, held at Worcester, Mass., in 1850; he voted for woman suffrage in the Legislature, spoke for it at innumerable conventions, wrote powerful tracts in defence of it, was for many years one of the editors of The Woman's Journal, and was an officer in the New England and Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Associations up to the day of his death. To call him an anti-suffragist is as bad a blunder as it would be to name John Stuart Mill in a list of prominent Englishmen opposed to votes for women.

Under the heading, "Minimum Wage For Women," the pamphlet makes this amazing statement: "Massachusetts imposes heavier fines for violation than any other State with minimum wage legislation." It adds that in Massachusetts a fine of $1,000 may be inflicted. As a matter of fact, the extreme punishment which can be inflicted on the worst employer under the Massachusetts law is to publish his name. There is no fine, large or small. Any starvation wage is legal in Massachusetts.

Mrs. Perry Walton the other day told an incident illustrating this. She was sitting in the dining room of a hotel in the southern part of Massachusetts one day, and she found herself the only guest there, because the Boston train had not yet got in. She entered into conversation with the waitress.

"Do you have the minimum wage here?" she asked.

The girl looked bewildered, but answered, "I guess so. My wages are only $2.50 a week."

"But of course that includes your board and room," said Mrs. Walton.

"No," said the waitress, "I have to pay the hotel $1.25 a week for my room; and they will not let me do any washing in it, so I have to pay $1.00 a week for that. It leaves me only 25 cents. We have three shifts here, and we get our meals only when we are on duty. Sometimes I manage to get in two meals, sometimes only one."

Mrs. Walton was astonished. "Why, how can you live?" she said.

"I couldn't, if it were not for the pickings."

"You mean the tips?"

"Yes."

"Then you have to accept tips from all sorts of people—from men who have been drinking?"

The girl's face changed. "Yes," she said. Then she added, "I used to think that if a girl went wrong she must be a very bad girl. Now I think that if a girl keeps straight she is a very good girl."

Out of the eleven States where women help elect the Legislature, six have adopted minimum wage legislation—California, Colorado, Kansas, Oregon, Utah and Washington. In all of these, the minimum wage decisions are legally binding. Out of the 37 States where women do not help elect the Legislature, only five have adopted minimum wage legislation—Arkansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska and Wisconsin; and in Massachusetts and Nebraska, the minimum wage decisions are merely advisory, and have no binding force. Instead of the Massachusetts law being the strongest, it is one of the weakest. The author of the pamphlet contrasts the mythical maximum fine of $1,000 in Massachusetts with the maximum fine of $100 in Colorado, to the disadvantage of Colorado, thus exactly reversing the facts.

The pamphlet professes to give the figures of the women's school vote in Massachusetts from the year 1903 to 1914 inclusive. The figures for every year are wrong—not slightly wrong, but wildly and fantastically wrong. According to the pamphlet, the women's school vote declined from 13,655 in 1903 to 3,949 in 1914. As a matter of fact, it rose from 22,828 in 1903 to 44,957 in 1914. Anyone can verify this from the official documents. Here are the mythical figures as given in the anti-suffrage pamphlet and the true figures as shown by the official records:

Year	Anti Figures	True Figures
1903	13,655	22,828
1904	8,919	17,903
1905	9,319	17,649
1906	7,595	18,483
1907	7,675	13,619
1908	4,363	11,477
1909	—	15,123(b)
1910	6,483	12,600(b)
1911	5,530	22,755(c)
1912	6,350	48,127
1913	4,939	44,503
1914	3,086	44,957
	3,949(a)	

(a) December elections, owing to change in several city charters.
(b) not including Chelsea.
(c) including Hyde Park as separate town and as Ward 26 of Boston.

These are samples of the inaccuracies with which this pamphlet is honeycombed; yet it is an official document, put forth by the principal men's anti-suffrage organization in the principal city of the United States! It was circulated by thousands during the recent campaign, and is a fair example of the misleading publications with which the country is flooded by the opponents of equal rights.

Next week we shall take up some of the arguments of this pamphlet in detail.

A. S. B.

NEWS FROM THE STATES

NEW YORK

Orange county is wide awake to suffrage. On Dec. 13, suffragists of the Orange county first Assembly district held an all-day conference, in charge of the Newburgh Political Study Club, of which Mrs. E. C. Thompson is president. Mrs. Benjamin B. Odell, wife of the ex-Governor, gave a reception in her home, with Mrs. Norman deR. Whitehouse and Mrs. Raymond Brown as guests of honor. A public mass meeting was held in the evening.

At an all-day conference held in Grace Church Parish House, Middletown, Dec. 15, the second Assembly district suffragists were cheered on in their efforts by the friendly speeches of the Mayor of the city, A. C. M. Thompson, a sturdy suffragist; Senator J. B. Stivers and Rev. Francis Smithers, rector of Grace Episcopal Church. Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, the newly elected head of the ninth campaign district, including the counties of Orange, Rockland, Sullivan and Westchester, conducted a suffrage school in the morning, assisted by Miss Sarah W. Walker, Mrs. Marshal L. Bacon and Mrs. James McNaught.

SOUTH CAROLINA

The seventy-second General Assembly will have the question of equal suffrage brought to its attention more vigorously than has any previous State Assembly, according to a writer in the Charleston News-Courier.

The Democratic State convention in May endorsed woman suffrage, and this is pointed out as a guarantee that favorable action must result.

Governor Manning may touch on suffrage in his annual message to the Legislature.

RHODE ISLAND

The leading newspapers of Rhode Island have promised their co-operation in making the National Suffrage Newspaper Day a success. Mr. John R. Rathon, managing editor of the Providence Journal, a warm suffragist and considered by many one of the strongest newspaper men in the country, has promised to feature the general history of the movement and salient facts about the leaders and present status of woman suffrage. Local material will be furnished by local women. The smaller papers throughout the State will undoubtedly follow the example of the Journal, the Tribune and the Pawtucket Times, so that Rhode Island people as never before will have an opportunity to become well acquainted with the progress of the movement.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen and Dr. Kate Waller Barrett during their three days' visit to Rhode Island, Dec. 2, 3 and 4, addressed more than 3000 people.

Rabbi Sidney S. Tedesche, who has recently come to Providence from New York, is a strong suffragist. It is anticipated that he and Mrs. Tedesche, who shares his views, will inaugurate a new era of activity among the Jewish people of the city whose former leaders have hesitated to declare themselves for suffrage.

Mrs. Barton P. Jenks and Miss Mabel Orgelman organized Lonsdale and Cumberland last week. Woonsocket will have a canvassing bee on Dec. 21.

INDIANA

The Kleeman Dry Goods Company of Terre Haute decided on Dec. 8 to put "Votes for Women" stickers on all packages leaving their store during the holiday season. They immediately secured 10,000 stickers, much larger than the letter seals, and started. Mr. Morris Kleeman sent a newspaper clipping about the matter to Mr. Theo. Thieme, president of the Wayne Knitting Mills of Fort Wayne. Mr. Thieme answered immediately, congratulating Mr. Kleeman on his progressiveness, and saying he had turned the clipping over to his publicity man with the suggestion that the matter be taken up with all sellers of Wayne knit hose urging them to do likewise.

MAINE

A suffrage campaign school for the instruction of organizers in campaign methods will be operated in Portland Jan. 8-21, in expectation of the submission of the suffrage question to the voters. At least 200 women will attend. Mrs. Catt is to visit Portland next month to superintend the organizing of the State, and Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, of Bangor, has been appointed campaign manager.

With yellow painted walls, suffrage banners and yellow electric lights, the new headquarters of the Portland Equal Franchise League on Congress street was opened Dec. 9 with a tea and food sale. The rooms were open from 11 A. M. to 7 P. M. during the week before Christmas and checking privileges were given visitors. Tea was served each afternoon.

At the recent mayoralty election in Portland, suffrage literature was distributed at the polling places throughout the city by the Equal Franchise League. Two women were stationed in each of the ward rooms and reported most favorably on the interest and courtesy of the voters. Mrs. F. Ernest Holman, publicity chairman, was in charge.

PENNSYLVANIA

"Jonathan's Nightshirt," Mrs. Ferdinanda W. Reed's one act farce, was given in Scranton, Dec. 13, by the Lackawanna County Woman Suffrage Party. So much interest was taken in the program that the Scranton Republican sent its cartoonist to feature the entertainment, and the Republican reported that it was "unusual, interesting and professionally given." Mrs. Maxwell Chapman, county chairman, writes that in spite of a stormy night, the affair was a success. "The farce certainly had the audience in fits of laughter from start to finish," she says.

Miss Rae Oakley and Miss Bessie Gaylord filled the leading roles exceptionally well.

CONNECTICUT

Many suffragists will learn with sincere regret of the recent death of Mr. James G. Bacon of Hartford. Mr. Bacon was the husband of Mrs. Elizabeth D. Bacon, one of the older suffragists, a former president of the Connecticut W. S. A., and the president of the Hartford Equal Rights Club, one of the pioneer suffrage organizations.

The need for the woman's point of view in government was emphasized in Connecticut last week in the report of an investigation of the New Haven county jail conducted by Mr. O. F. Lewis, general secretary of the New York Prison Association, and Mr. Hastings H. Hart, director of the Child Helping Bureau of the Russell Sage Foundation. The report disclosed many defects in the jail and its management, such as faulty construction of the building, poor ventilation, dirty linen, fire risks in the women's department, lack of facilities for exercise or recreation, poor system of clothing and of laundering, lack of instruction, of library facilities, and a bad system of contract labor.

The points that aroused the indignation of the executive board of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association had especially to do with the care of women and girls. It was found that there was no classification whatever in the women's department. Old offenders, often diseased and of filthy conversation, were herded together with girls convicted for the first time, and even with girls and women arrested on suspicion on some charge for which they were awaiting trial and of which they might afterward be found entirely innocent. Worst of all, women who had had the misfortune to be there at the commission of some crime, and who were therefore material witnesses for the State, were committed for safe keeping to the county jail and found themselves in the company of vile women and also of insane patients, sometimes violent and sometimes repulsive. One of the recommendations needed was that separate towels and tooth brushes should be provided for the inmates, and another that inmates should not be required to wash and dry their underwear in their cells—already damp and foul from lack of ventilation and poor construction.

The board of the Suffrage Association passed resolutions recommending the suffragists of the State to ascertain conditions in the other county jails, and also urging all leagues and clubs to press the immediate construction of a State reformatory for women, an institution which Connecticut still lacks. A resolution addressed to the Legislature, which will come into session in January, pointed out the great need of the reformatory and asked for a sufficient appropriation to provide for its immediate construction.

VIRGINIA

South Richmond suffragists conducted a meeting at the Bainbridge Junior High School on Dec. 11, Miss Eudora Ramsay being the speaker. Half the audience were suffragists already, and the other half signed membership cards after hearing Miss Ramsay. Mr. W. C. Blakey, principal of the school, introduced Miss Ramsay and cordially welcomed the suffragists to the building.

On Dec. 12 Miss Ramsay addressed a large gathering in Petersburg. She was introduced by Mayor Gilliam, who stated that he was not a suffragist. Before the close of the evening, however, the mayor had changed his views, had asked for a card of membership and had signed it. Many other cards were signed.

Mrs. Catt will visit Richmond in connection with the suffrage school to be conducted there by the National Association from Jan. 29 to Feb. 2, and members of the local league are planning to make it a memorable occasion.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

In outlining the growth of the New Hampshire State Grange, George R. Drake, of Manchester, the secretary, says of the women's position:

"In the infancy of the grange women rarely attended the meetings and less frequently took any part in the proceedings. At the present time several granges have all lady officers, many of the masters are women, five-eighths of the secretaries and seven-ninths of the lecturers are of the same sex."

TENNESSEE

The Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association has just issued a call to its annual convention which will be held in Nashville, Jan. 5 and 6, 1917. It is signed by Eleanor McCormack, president, and ten of the assistant executives.

The call says: "It is imperative that a full quota of delegates be sent from every league in our State Association. We (the officers) are eager to secure co-operation of all unaffiliated leagues in Tennessee because sympathy and counsel of fellow-workers will insure a more perfect development of the suffrage cause. . . . The General Assembly of 1917 will vote for the second time on a proposed amendment to the Constitution to enfranchise the women of this State. A favorable vote will enable us to submit to the electors the question of our immediate enfranchisement; an adverse vote will wipe out the accomplishments of the past four years. . . . We must rise to a full appreciation of our opportunities."

DELAWARE

The Delaware State Grange, at its session of Dec. 14, heard a speech on woman suffrage delivered by Miss Emma Trax, an organizer of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and after her address passed a resolution endorsing woman suffrage by State and Federal amendment.

OHIO

L. J. Taber, master of the Ohio State Grange, in his annual address, recommended presidential suffrage for Ohio women.

After an interesting meeting in Piqua, Dec. 12, Miss Zara duPont effected an organization, with Mrs. Frances E. Nelson, 212 W. Water street, president, and Mrs. Helen Reymiller, 702 Downing street, secretary. Miss Ella Haas spoke in Cambridge, Cumberland and Byesville, in Guernsey county, the same week, assisted in the latter two places by Miss Winifred Rauschenbusch. Mrs. Albert White is president and Miss Bertha Allison secretary of the new Cumberland organization, and Mrs. C. A. Heiner is president and Miss Nettie Thompson secretary in Byesville.

INDIANA

Indianapolis suffragists will be represented in the Washington lobby this winter by two Congressional aids, Mrs. Alexander Hugh Scott, State Congressional chairman of the Franchise League, and Mrs. O. B. Jameson.

GEORGIA

The housewarming ceremony at the new headquarters of the Augusta Equal Suffrage League was held Dec. 8. Yellow was seen everywhere, in the pennants, festoons and shaded lights. Several hundred guests visited the league's new home and speeches were made by Capt. J. Rice Smith, a Confederate veteran, honorary president of the Rotary Club of Augusta and a suffragist for 50 years; Mr. J. Harry Johnson, president of the Boosters' Club, and Mr. T. Harry Garrett, principal of the Tubman High School. Headquarters is open to the public every afternoon.

MASSACHUSETTS

The Massachusets W. S. A. held its first "At Home" of the season at the New England Club rooms on Dec. 14. The program was in charge of Mrs. Grace Bagley, and its most striking feature was a series of stereopticon views of the splendid scenery of the suffrage States, with facts relating to them thrown upon the screen in between. There was a picture of a Mexican woman of Yucatan, in costume, and many other sights of interest. It was a great success.

On Dec. 15 an all-day meeting was held at 585 Boylston street, at which the District Chairmen from many different parts of the State told of their work. The reports were of great interest, and the general outlook very encouraging.

Pittsfield suffragists gave a luncheon Dec. 13 at the Hotel Wendell for Mrs. Gilson of Boston and the three Pittsfield women who ran for the School Committee.

WISCONSIN

At the annual meeting of the Kenosha County League the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Mrs. Harriet Maywood; first vice-president, Mrs. Charles Pope; second vice-president, Mrs. H. B. Robinson; third vice-president, Mrs. A. R. Epstein; treasurer, Miss E. E. Robinson; secretary, Mrs. George McIntyre; honorary president, Mrs. Mary D. Bradford. Township chairmen, Pleasant Prairie, Mrs. J. E. Jones; Salem, Mrs. Arthur Bloss; Bristol, Miss Ruby Fox; Somers, Mrs. Herman Herzog; Paris, Mrs. George Kreusenner.

The league renewed its pledge of $300 for State work during the coming year.

Mrs. Maud McCreery of Wauwatosa is planning some window displays for the annual convention in Madison Jan. 16, 17 and 18. One feature of the program of the convention will be brief reports from county and city leagues in all parts of the State.

Miss Mary Burt Nesser, who has recently taken a position as head of the Home and Social Economics Department of the Stout Manual Training School, is an active suffragist and had a large part in the New York campaign.

SUFFRAGE STATUS

The Free States

Full equal suffrage prevails in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Arizona, Kansas, Oregon, Montana, Nevada and Alaska. Women have presidential and municipal suffrage in Illinois. These States have a total of 91 electoral votes.

The Nation-Wide Suffrage Amendment

Providing that "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

In Senate

Reported favorably by committee and now on calendar in Senate awaiting action, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1.

In House

Advanced by Judiciary Committee by a vote of 11 to 8 without recommendation. Now awaiting action by Rules Committee to bring it before House.

Federal Elections Bill

To protect the rights of women citizens of the United States to register and vote for Senators of the United States and for members of the House of Representatives.

In Senate

Before Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In House

Before Committee on Election of President, Vice-President and Representatives in Congress.

State Suffrage Amendments

New York—The 1916 Assembly passed the amendment 109 to 30 and the Senate 33 to 10. The amendment must pass both branches of the 1917 Legislature this winter before it can be submitted to the men voters of the State.

A NEW PLAY

"The Woman Who Wouldn't," a play in three acts by Rose Pastor Stokes, portrays the life of a workingman's family in a Pennsylvania mill town.

A woman bears an illegitimate child, and rather than marry the father decides to devote her life to training the child to a noble life. She leaves home, secures work in Pittsburgh and becomes prominent in organizing strikes. After a lapse of eight years, the mother returns to her home, where the father of the child welcomes her and attempts to win her affections. She cannot bring herself to love the man who once betrayed her even for the sake of giving her child another parent.

The play holds the attention for the most part and in one or two scenes is especially moving. It is strikingly true to life. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York City. Price $1.25 net).

MARYLAND

Suffragists were prominent at the meeting of the State Grange in Easton, Dec. 6, which endorsed equal suffrage. In the few moments assigned to the Just Government League, Miss Beveridge, of Bath, made a most effective address, after which a gentleman arose and announced that he could not sleep if he did not say a word. He proved to be Hon. Martin Williams, clerk of the House of Representatives. There followed an impromptu address by Western Starr, who, according to reports, more than "twinkled."

Mrs. E. J. Kirby, of Trappe, was among those on the platform, and with Mrs. T. H. Henry, Mrs. Travers, Miss Benson and Miss Mary Jenkins distributed suffrage literature and Woman's Journals.

"YES" MINORITY BIG IN DAKOTA

47.6 Per Cent. of Electors, the Largest Proportion in 6 Referenda, Favored Amendment

The official count of the vote on the suffrage amendments in South Dakota and West Virginia was announced last week.

The figures from the former State show that the "yes" vote this year was a larger percentage of the total vote cast on the question than has been the case in the five previous referenda. Out of an aggregate of 112,083 votes, 53,432 were marked "yes," and 58,651 "no." This is 47.6 per cent., the nearest approach to which occured in 1898 when 45.9 per cent. voted for the amendment.

South Dakota as a whole voted for woman suffrage if five counties were eliminated. The five counties were the German and Russian counties of Campbell, McPherson, Hutchinson and Bon Homme and the Indian votes in Charles Mix county. The women gained at least 6,000 votes over two years ago and that with over 300 saloons running in the State.

"Hundreds of men voted against suffrage for fear that if the women got the vote they would vote dry," says the Pierre Capital Journal. "The State has gone dry and that opposition to the woman vote is no longer tenable."

In West Virginia, where the amendment came up for the first time, the official canvass indicates 63,540 for and 161,607 against.

ANTI CANVASSERS READ TOMBSTONES

Got Names in Ohio in Any Way to Earn Twenty-five Dollars a Thousand

Aroused by the publication of a set of figures which purport to be a "representative" canvass of anti-suffrage sentiment in Ohio, the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association, in its Headquarters News Bulletin of Dec. 15, exposes some of the methods used in this poll.

The canvass, it was claimed, covered the entire State of Ohio, comprising several weeks' work, and showed 121,006 women opposed to suffrage, 12,947 in favor, and more than 1,000 women neutral."

The policy of this canvass seems to have been to "get results." Canvassers were paid $25 for each thousand names secured, and information to the effect that names were gotten by copying them from mail boxes and tombstones has been secured. The Bulletin says:

"A superintendent of schools is authority for the statement that the man who called at his home went to the back door, asked his question of his maid in a very misleading way and then enrolled her. The man of the house was upstairs, overheard the conversation and threw up the window and called to the solicitor, 'If you are making a real canvass put my wife and me down as in favor of woman suffrage.' Of course the solicitor beat a hasty retreat.

"Several times we have been told that a specialty was made of interviewing colored servants, the leading question being, 'Do you want the colored men to lose their votes?' Invariably the reply was in the negative. Then, 'That's what will happen if women get the vote so if you aren't in favor of it sign this paper quick.' Only the exceptionally intelligent colored girl or woman would refuse to sign under these circumstances.

"In Cleveland a young woman canvasser asked one of our district leaders to direct her to a more favorable neighborhood. She told quite frankly what compensation she was getting and complained that the neighborhood was all for suffrage so she could not earn anything. She complained also that the Cleveland press was not helpful. She said in other cities she visited, the newspapers seemed glad to get their figures and to give publicity to their work, but that in Cleveland they could get no help of this kind."

"All question of method aside, however (and doubtless much of the work was honestly done and all of it directed to be honestly done), what are the figures worth?

"There are, according to the last U. S. census, 2,332,363 females in Ohio. Deducting all below the age of 15, that is, 713,754, we have 1,618,609 women in Ohio. The canvass covering the 'entire State' lists a total of 134,953. This leaves 1,483,656 women uncanvassed. If we deduct from this the girls between the ages of 15 and 19 (though we believe the antis would by no means scorn the signatures of any such) it still leaves more than a million women uncanvassed.

"All of which simply goes to prove by the figures of the anti-suffragists themselves that the State has not been canvassed.

"Upon the best figures obtainable we issued a statement during the 1914 campaign saying that 357,825 women were then on record in favor of woman suffrage. As a matter of fact there are many more than that number now.

"There are many small towns in this State in which we have enrolled an actual majority of the women. Reports from our organizers come in daily, showing a large majority of the women reached through visits and at meetings as having signed the votes for women fellowships.

"We say without fear of successful contradiction that we have in Ohio today more suffrage organizations than the anti-suffragists have members, referring to women, of course."

NOTES AND NEWS

Woman suffrage was included in the legislative program of the Pennsylvania State Grange meeting in Philadelphia, Dec. 13.

As a tribute to Inez Milholland Boissevain, who was buried at the foot of the mountain, residents of Elizabethtown, N. Y., and vicinity have christened Mt. Discovery, one of the highest peaks in the Adirondacks, "Mt. Inez." From the peak an excellent view of Lake Champlain, the Adirondacks and the Green Mountains may be had.

Seneca Falls, N. Y. has a new claim to distinction. In 1848 it will be remembered, that village was the scene of the first equal suffrage convention in the United States. This month, for the first time in the history of Trinity Episcopal Church, women were permitted voting rights in the annual meeting for the election of wardens and vestrymen. The men and officers of the parish decided at the Easter meeting to take advantage of their right to extend voting privileges to the women of the parish. Half of those present at the December meeting were women, it is said, and they took the liveliest interest in the business of the evening.

"NEWS" PREDICTS TRIUMPH SOON

Mississippi Daily, Advocate of Suffrage for Years, Sees Sentiment Developing Rapidly

One of the most influential Mississippi newspapers, the Jackson Daily News, can see no further reason for refusing women the ballot. It says, editorially:

"For several years the Daily News has earnestly advocated suffrage for women.

"It has not been a popular issue in Mississippi, and thus far our State has refused to grant an equal ballot.

"But the day is coming, just as sure as the sun shines, when the women of Mississippi will be given the right of franchise.

"Equal Suffrage is making rapid progress. The result of the Presidential election has been an eye-opener to those who have hitherto opposed the enfranchisement of women.

"The extension of suffrage to women throughout the nation upon equal terms with men — which is nearly at hand—will be the crowning glory of American political achievement since the republic was founded."

SUFFRAGE MOURNS STALWART FRIEND

Francis J. Garrison, Son of Famous Abolitionist, Was Ardent Humanitarian

The death of Francis J. Garrison on Dec. 11 removes one of the truest friends of equal rights and many other good causes.

He was born Oct. 29, 1848, the youngest son of William Lloyd Garrison, the famous abolitionist. While still a schoolboy, he helped his father in publishing his paper, The Liberator, and was present on the historic evening at the end of 1865 when the elder Garrison, having written his valedictory, set up in type the final paragraph with his own hands, and stood by as the forms for the last number of The Liberator were closed.

He collaborated with his brother, Wendell Phillips Garrison, in writing their father's life, and was also joint author of the life of Ann Phillips, the wife of Wendell Phillips.

He was an encyclopedia of information on the anti-slavery movement. Always warmly interested in the welfare of the colored people, he was a friend of almost every other humanitarian movement, and a particularly strong supporter of equal rights for women. He was prominent in the Men's League for Woman Suffrage, and for many years he was treasurer of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, the New England Woman Suffrage Association, and the Woman's Journal.

He was connected with the publishing firm of Houghton, Mifflin Company in Boston from 1871 to 1915. In 1879 he married Mary Pratt, a young woman of the highest and loveliest character, and her sudden death three years later was a heart-breaking grief. In 1891 he married Theresa Holmes, the second marriage also proving very happy. After her death in 1915, he seemed no longer to care to live, but gradually faded away.

Mr. Garrison was gentle, quiet and retiring, but a man of the highest integrity, as well as of the warmest affections. Inheriting his father's non-resistance principles, he never voted except for school committee. School officers do not have to take oath to support the constitution, which involves possible bloodshed.

As the youngest of Mr. Garrison's sons, he survived most of his father's old co-workers; and it fell to him to take charge of the funeral arrangements for a great many of them, including Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell. It was a task for which his sympathetic kindness and strong religious faith eminently fitted him; and his comforting ministrations endeared him to the gratitude of their families. When Lucy Stone's body was placed in the receiving tomb, he said to her daughter, as they were about to go away, "Nothing of your good mother is left here." The words have never been forgotten.

He was always a warm friend of the Woman's Journal and its editors. He was much interested in our recent "house-warming." He sent over a number of pictures and documents for it, but did not feel strong enough to come himself.

He is survived by his son, Wendell Holmes Garrison, and by his sister, Mrs. Henry Villard of New York. He was much loved, and will live in the hearts of all who knew him.

Selma Lagerlöf

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THE REPUBLICAN

Springfield, Mass.

Officers of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage have announced a national memorial service for Inez Milholland Boissevain in New York at 4 P. M. Christmas day in the Church of the Ascension.

MISS KELLOR ON G. O. P. DEFEAT

Leading Woman Republican Blames Party for Failure to Recognize Woman's Ability

The failure of the Republican party to organize women is characterized as one of the great reasons for its defeat in the last election by Frances A. Kellor, head of the Women's Hughes Campaign Committee. In an article in the January Yale Review Miss Kellor says:

"The Republican women voted, but otherwise played an unimportant part in the campaign. The Republican party did not think of these women voters as a vital factor in the campaign, and obstinately to the last refused to consider them as an integral, vital, self-respecting part of the electorate to be dealt with in an intelligent, organized way. It opened a western headquarters in Chicago, but by putting in charge of it a man who had long been an anti-suffragist in his own State, affronted the voting women of the country. It appointed a belated women's campaign committee on Sept. 21, two months after it had been urged to take some action, and repeated its mistake of putting men in charge of the women's campaign committee. The little work done by the eastern section was along the lines followed by the Republican party in the women's department for thirty years past, during which it had few women voters with whom to reckon.

"What is true of the National Committee is equally true of State organizations. In one State the women reported that they did not have even an allowance for postage stamps to urge women to register. In another a woman was appointed State vice-chairman in charge of women voters and was told she was not expected to work, and that the less she did the better the men would like it. Both of these States went Democratic. The attitude of the men toward women's participation in politics other than marking the ballot is well illustrated by these two incidents.

"A more careful anaylsis of women's work and the women's vote in the recent election, where the returns are available, will strengthen the conclusion that women will become an increasingly important factor in national elections, and with nation-wide education and organization can be entrusted with full responsibilities of both counsel and leadership. The party that profits by the lesson of this campaign and proceeds intelligently and thoroughly to the organization and education of its women citizens, by uniting them to participate in its councils, by utilizing their powers in outlining its policies, by consulting them in its nominations, by appointing them to office and entrusting them with the disbursement of public funds, by trusting them with leadership, will lay a sound foundation for success in 1920. Early recognition of this fact is a national duty by both political parties. And to organize the means of remedy is the first obligation of both."

France—The War and The Vote

By RUTH HARL

(Special Correspondence to The Woman's Journal)

During this great volcano of war that is shaking the foundations of the world, the question of suffrage for women seems to have been relegated to the background. Heroically the women of each warring nation have set aside their own desires, their own needs, for the greater needs of the nation, just as women have always done in the past. When one has time to draw a breath, to think of other things besides of the men struggling in a death grip in the trenches, one wonders, what of the women? Will all their years of struggle for equality, for liberty come to naught? Will these few years of war sweep aside all those years of patient labor?

War is a destructive agency. It retards instead of advances civilization. Therefore, one would naturally assume that the cause of women will be retarded. But the war differs from all others because of its magnitude, because of the superhuman demands made upon each warring nation. And because of these demands women have been called upon as never before. Men were needed in the trenches, but their places in civil life must be filled if the life of the nation and the life of the army was to continue; therefore, of necessity women were called upon to fill those places.

I, like many other American women, had thought upon this question. I had read in the papers of the work women are doing so faithfully and well. But, war was destruction, war was a retarder of civilization; in other words, war was war.

I have now been in France nine months. I have met the women of the smaller cities; I have met the women on the farms. And I feel that I can truthfully say that this war has done more to advance the cause of women than the fifty years of peace that went before.

To realize the wonderful change in the status of women at the present moment one must realize their position before the war. In America, where women have forged for themselves an honorable position in all the professions, where they are a factor in business, where the daughter of the family has the same privileges as the son of the house, for them to enter munition factories, to run street cars, to drive delivery wagons, would not cause much of an upheaval. But in France, where a young unmarried woman is guarded more carefully than a precious jewel, where she is not allowed upon the street alone, or to talk with a young man without a chaperone, the change has been like the bursting of a dam.

But now there is practically no position that is not open to her. Nursing, of course, came first; then work in the ammunition factories, then farm work. Now in all the cities one finds only women street car conductors, and in a good many of them they do the work of the motormen as well. They have also in some instances been given work in Government offices. I was talking not long ago with a Government official who before the war had nine men in his office. Now he has five women, and with an air of great surprise he remarked, "And those five women do more work and better work than the nine men."

Not only have women entered into the various occupations, but the guarded daughter of the home is experiencing more liberty. Before the war it was forbidden the daughter of a good family to be seen upon the street alone in the company of a young man. Now when the 'poilu' friend is home on his permission it is allowed. In the eyes of an American, no doubt, that is but little liberty, but in the eyes of a Frenchman it is much.

Of course we must realize that these are times of stress and that in the after war adjustment women to a great degree will step aside and the men will take up the old labors of a peaceful national existence. To some extent. *Not altogether.* For in these two years women have awakened! Never again will they be content with the old order of things. The germ of independence has not only been sown, but has commenced to take root.

I was talking the other day with a Frenchman upon the subject of suffrage for women. He had learned that I was from a suffrage State and was anxious to know how it had worked out with us. Finally he remarked: "The women of France will have the vote after the war."

After the war, yes. But how soon after is another question. But one thing is beyond dispute. The war has not retarded that moment. It has brought it nearer! The war! this terrible volcano! Some good is coming from its eruption.

A junior league, known as the Junior Equal Franchise League, has been organized at suffrage headquarters in Hartford, Conn. Starting with eight charter members, it very quickly increased to twenty. Then a membership campaign was initiated, and as a result thirty more members have been added. The league expects to reach the one hundred mark.

G. O. P. BOWED TO WOMAN'S SPIRIT

Miss Rankin Insisted on Good Speaking Tour on Plea of Fairness to Voters

"The Republican leaders in the State don't like the idea of a woman being elected to Congress," said a well-known politician to Mr. Bert Lennon, according to an article by him in last Sunday's Chicago Herald. The politican was commenting on Miss Jeannette Rankin's fighting spirit.

"They (the Republican leaders) would just as soon have had her go down to defeat. Consequently, in mapping out speaking itineraries for the leading candidates on their ticket, Miss Rankin was given dates that would have brought her in contact with a small percentage of the voters.

"She went to the State committee and said: 'Gentlemen, I'm either going to speak where the other candidates speak, or I'm going to map out an independent itinerary. I'll go before the voters and tell them that I've been discriminated against. You'll be doing them just as much of an injustice as you'll be doing me. Do you think they'll stand for that? I don't!

"'Of course, gentlemen, I'd much prefer being elected on my platform of national suffrage, child welfare, tariff revision, prohibition for State and nation, and greater publicity in congressional records, but if you force my hand I'm going to seek election on the platform of sympathy and chivalry. It's up to you!'

"And the Republican committee, knowing the rancher's and the miner's love for fair play, especially where a woman is concerned, and fearful of losing out all along the line, gave Miss Rankin a choice itinerary.

"Even so, she was opposed by G. O. P. leaders in several towns; but in these she went ahead with the backing of the Montana Good Government League, kept her own Republican banner waving, and made speeches that rallied voters by the thousands."

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U. S. Army Provides for Vice and Cares Only For "Health"

Immorality Among Soldiers at Border Sanctioned So Long as They Tell About It, and Are Given "Treatment" —Women Disregarded

Immorality among the guardsmen at the Mexican border was sanctioned and condoned by the United States army, according to statements made by Mrs. M. Toscan Bennett of Hartford, Conn., president of the Hartford Equal Franchise Society, in a recent address at Baltimore.

Soldiers were ordered to report after immoral acts for treatment to prevent venereal disease, and any who failed to comply with this order were liable to dishonorable discharge. The government seemed to be in no way concerned even with acts of adultery by married men except from the standpoint of possible disease.

Mrs. Bennett's address is reported in the Maryland Suffrage News of Dec. 16.

She prefaced her remarks by emphasizing the genuine spirit of patriotism that swept across the country when it became known that 20 American citizens had been killed in Mexico, and then in sharp contrast she related what the actual performance of the duty of patriotism meant in the case of certain of the soldiers.

It appears that under Secretary Baker the time-honored K. packet was done away with. This K. packet was a prophylactic outfit provided gratis by the government to soldiers and marines for use after acts of immorality, and was supposed to act as a preventive to the contagion of venereal disease after exposure. The abolition of the K. packet resulted in an attack on the government for its failure to protect the health of the immoral soldiers, and the "sanitary tent" was substituted as a hygiene measure. According to this new arrangement, a tent, commonly called the "clap tent," was set aside and the soldiers were ordered to report there for treatment within a certain number of hours after committing immoral acts. Failure to report, if venereal disease subsequently developed and was detected, was punishable by a dishonorable discharge from the army, but if after treatment at the tent venereal disease developed, the patient was to be in nowise penalized. In other words, the United States government agreed to condone immorality when flagrantly confessed by the soldiers, but penalized those men who were withheld perhaps by a spark of shame from making their vicious conduct public. The abuse of women was disregarded, in view of the importance of sanitation. Married men as well as single men reported exposure, but apparently the government of the United States fails to recognize adultery as a sin. Moreover, despite this frank acceptance of the situation, there appears to be no regulation providing that the wife at home be warned if the troop to which her husband belongs returns home before the man is cured of his venereal infection.

Possibly the most distressing part of the new sanitary regulations from the point of view of mothers is the fact that young men with absolutely no medical training are often put in charge of giving this treatment at the sanitary tent.

Mrs. Bennett said that she had taken the matter up with a number of people, and that there was no doubt as to the authenticity of the report. She said also that there had been considerable objection to the sanitary regulations on the part of the marines, who maintained that it was "unchivalrous" on their part to admit exposure, since they were frequently seen in the company of some particular girl when on shore leave. They said that it amounted to betraying the confidence of the girl.

In talking the situation over with one physician, Mrs. Bennett told how she had questioned him with regard to the possibility of enforcing decent regulations with regard to the conduct of the soldiers. It was admitted that a man would be court-martialed for taking arms into Mexico, but when she suggested that a soldier be court-martialed for committing adultery or other acts of immorality, the physician maintained that if such a regulation became known it would be impossible to recruit an army!

Army and navy statistics are often offered to prove the efficiency of the government's participation in immorality, but when it is considered that many men keep their disease secret to avoid the punishment set for failure to report exposure, it may well be believed that statistics, as usual, fail to tell the whole truth. Moreover, even according to the figures, the improvement in conditions is nominal.

Mrs. Bennett reminded her hearers at the close of her address that patriotism demands a duty of women as well as of men, and she suggested that women make added effort to secure the ballot, to the end that the honor of women be not longer disregarded by the government.

ASSESSOR PICKS WOMAN AS AID

Chicago Official Is Influenced by Fact that Women Vote for Assessor

Mrs. Mabel Gilmore Reinecke, of Chicago, has been appointed secretary to Charles Ringer, recently installed as a member of the Chicago board of assessors. This is the first time that a woman has been appointed to such a position in the office of the board, but Mr. Ringer believes that, in view of the fact that women vote for his office, they should be represented in the working force.

Mrs. Reinecke's first political experience was in the mayoralty campaign in 1911.

When the Progressive party was organized in 1912 she became secretary for Harold L. Ickes, at that time county chairman and later State chairman. She has occupied this position up to the present time, and during the last presidential campaign was in charge of the Progressive bureau under Mr. Ickes at western Republican headquarters.

SENATE WEAKENS MILITANT CLAUSE

Changes Immigration Bill So As Not to Exclude Political Insurrectionists

The immigration bill was amended just before passing the Senate last week so that it will less obviously discriminate against the entry of militant suffragists.

The amendment adopted before the final vote was taken, qualifies the provision excluding "those who teach or advocate the destruction of property by exempting such destruction of property" as might occur in the course of a war, revolution, or political insurrection. The amendment was proposed by Senator Hardwick of Georgia as a substitute for one offered by Senator La Follette striking out the clause altogether on the ground that it "would have prevented the promoters of such movements as the Boston Tea Party from coming here had their action been taken in another country." Senator La Follette feared the danger of excluding mere political offenders.

One of the points raised in a letter from Louis Marshall, the New York lawyer, in connection with the bill, was the fact that as it stands a native-born American woman who marries a foreigner may actually be deported from the country "should she have contracted a disease, or have become the victim of a misfortune which brought her within one of the classes of deportable immigrants."

NEW YORK FRAUD TAKES NEW ROLE

Evening Post Finds Sure-Bet Scheme Corrupts Columbia County Electors

A new method of corrupting voters has been discovered by the New York Evening Post in Columbia county, New York. When the fear of detectives and the corrupt practice law kept the politicians from buying votes outright, they hired a clever villager to call on "Mr. Farmer." His conversation ran like this:

"You are going to vote next Tuesday?"

"Mebbe."

"Regular ticket?"

"Mebbe."

"I'll bet you five dollars you don't."

Mr. Farmer took the man on—and won the bet.

How easy it is to evade the spirit, if not the express provision, of the corrupt practices act was explained by a well informed lawyer in Saratoga Springs.

"The leader in each district knows just about how many men he is going to have to 'take care of' on election day, and he knows for the most part just who they are. This man he will retain as a poll-worker, at a fixed stipend; to that man he will give $2 or $5 for the use of his rig during the day; from a third he will rent an automobile. In that way he will take care of the whole list. The automobile may stay all day in the garage, the rig is more than likely to take its owner home as soon as he has cast his vote, and about the only work the poll-worker is sure to do is to reach for his day's remuneration."

Yet there is still talk of the danger of "feminizing" the electorate.

JUSTICE CLARK IS OUT FOR ACTION

Southern Jurist Presents Four Ways to Franchise — Holds Parties Accountable

Chief Justice Walter Clark of North Carolina, in an address before the Woman Suffrage League of Greenville on Dec. 8, submitted for consideration four measures dealing with the extension of suffrage to women which he believes ought to be passed by the State Legislature this winter. They are (a) the conferring of presidential suffrage on women, (b) the granting of municipal suffrage, (c) the authorizing of women to hold any office or position created by the Legislature, and (d) the submission of an amendment to the Constitution conferring full suffrage.

In reference to presidential suffrage, Justice Clark said: "This will require only a majority vote in each House, and will not need to be ratified at the ballot box. As the Democratic party has pledged itself for equal suffrage by State action, no member of the Legislature who stands by the platform of his party can vote against it. The same is true of the Republican members of the Legislature; for their party, too, is pledged to equal suffrage by State action."

JOHNSON DIFFERS FROM MR. ROOT

Popular California Senator-Elect Says Results Prove Equality a Benefit to State

In striking contrast with the statement prepared by ex-Senator Elihu Root opposing woman suffrage, Governor and Senator-elect Hiram W. Johnson last week wired Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, first vice-president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, that equal suffrage had passed the experimental stage in California, leaving no room for doubt as to its value.

Johnson's plurality of nearly 300,000 in the recent election, while the head of the ticket was defeated, lends more significance to his view with regard to the enfranchisement of women.

"California has passed the experimental stage of equal suffrage," he wired. "Experience and results leave no room for argument here. Women have proved a sound and valuable influence in political and governmental affairs. In economic and governmental achievement California has surpassed any State in the Union in the past six years, and in the advance and accomplishment of that period during which we have had equal suffrage, women have played a conspicuous part."

PAPER'S PROGRAM FAVORS SUFFRAGE

Republican Organ, Strongly Backed, Suggests Progressive Measures for New Hampshire

The Manchester (N. H.) Union reports that every mail brings a stream of endorsements of its suggested program of progressive legislation to be undertaken by the Republican majority at Concord this winter. One of the principal planks of the Union's program is the bill giving women suffrage for all except constitutional offices.

"From every corner of the State and from Republicans of all shades of opinion, as well as from many who voted for the Progressive ticket in 1912, but who are anxious to see the Republican party restored to its former leadership in liberal progressive policies, the heartiest approval is vouchsafed," says the Union. "It is evident the recognition is general of the imperative need of making the Republican party a positive, aggressive force in support of the proposals which modern commerce and industry have made essential, if exact justice and square dealing are to be promoted."

LAST LAUGHS

The young son of a gentleman who had a summer place in the country was the proud owner of some bantams. But the fact that they laid such small eggs caused the little fellow great uneasiness.

One day his father went to the chicken house, and there, suspended from the ceiling by a string, immediately in front of the bantams' nest, was a huge ostrich egg. Attached to it was a card bearing this legend, scrawled in a boyish hand:

"Keep your eye on this, and do the best you can."

The laziest man in the village was actually running, and running hard. On, on he ran, until—crash—he landed plump into the clergyman.

"What—what is the matter?" gasped the reverend gentleman, in astonishment.

"Can't stop, sir!" came the hurried reply. "I've just heard of some work."

"And have you got the job?" asked the clergyman.

"Don't know, sir; just goin' to see."

"What is it?"

"Some washing for my wife."

The lecturer was most emphatic. "It is to the pioneers of big movements—the men who are always in the forefront—that the honor of this fair country of our belongs," he said.

At the close an old woman approached him and shook hands, thanking him for speaking so kindly of her son.

"I think you have made a mistake. I don't know your son, and I cannot have mentioned his name tonight," said the lecturer.

"Yes, you did. My son is one of those pioneers of big movements."

"Oh, I see. And what is your son, madam?"

"What is he?" the proud mother asked, in a surprised tone. "Man, he walks in front of the new steam roller with a red flag."
—Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

Young Heffron was overjoyed when Ruby Jackson promised to be his wife and he presented himself before the rich old father to obtain his consent.

"What do you want a wife for when you can scarcely support yourself?" queried the old gentleman crustily. "Why, sir, my daughter would starve."

"Well, sir," replied Heffron, with great dignity, "if you are the kind of man to let your daughter and her husband starve, I don't want to enter the family."
—Landsdale Reporter.